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U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

DAIRY FARM ORGANIZATION.

An exhibit showing that success in dairying depends upon adjusting the size of herd to the productive power of the soil, kind and amount of feed crops grown, and size of the operator's farm.

Specifications.

Floor space required - width - - - - 11 feet.

depth - - - - 4 feet.

Shipping weight - - - - - None.

Electrical requirements - -

110 volt A. C. or D. C. current,

400 watts needed for lights.

DAIRY FARM ORGANIZATION

How It Looks

A special scenic feature is shown in the center section of the booth consisting of a large painted scene of a dairy farmstead and the general topography of the surrounding country illuminated by concealed changing colored lights.

A large placard, below the farmstead scene, gives the major factors regarding use of land, livestock, labor and power, and gross sales for one year.

On each of the side sections are shown four painted photographic scenes of farm operations, livestock, fields, etc., of interest to a dairy farmer.

What It Tells.

How many cows should I keep, what crops should I raise, and what other kinds of livestock should I keep in order that the farm may yield the greatest return? These questions are discussed in an exhibit entitled "Dairy Farm Organization."

When planning the organization of his farm, every dairyman must have answers to these questions. Usually, the number of cows to keep is largely determined by the amount of feed which can be raised on the farm and by the amount of labor available for tending the crops and taking care of the cows. Dairy men in the Middle West have usually found it most profitable to keep the number of cows so adjusted to the crop production that only little purchase of feed is necessary. Dairy men, in the eastern part of the country whose farms contain a large amount of pasture and hay land and a comparatively small amount of good crop land, often find it most profitable to keep the size of their herds adjusted to the pasture and hay land, buying whatever grains and concentrates which may be necessary.

In general, however, the man who raises most of his feed will realize a greater return than the man who must buy a large amount of feed.

Most dairymen who sell cream will find it advantageous to keep enough stock to use all their skim milk, this being a valuable feed for pigs, chickens, and calves.

On the dairy farms in the Middle West where corn is one of the principal crops, hogs are often as nearly important as dairying.

On the farm where milk is sold, however, it is often not profitable for other livestock to be kept. Here it may pay to even deacon the calves, rather than to raise them for veal.

Where To Get Information.

Further information may be obtained free by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
